

# U. S. Moves To Take Over Harbor Boats

## Owners Must Supply Craft With Crews, Lease, or Will Have Them Seized

# Employers Call It "Bolshevik Rule"

# Liners Still Held for Coal; Federal Mediator Says He Is Progressing

The Federal government yesterday gave the harbor boat owners of New York their choice of supplying the government with boats manned by union crews, chartering their boats to the government without crews, or having their boats seized. The move, made by representatives of the United States Shipping Board, the army and the navy, purposes to set free the ocean liners held up here for want of bunker coal, thus delaying the return of soldiers from France.

Some liners, among them the Mauretania, have been held in port for several days. Some, as for instance the Caeronia, have had to go to Halifax for fuel. Now all will have fuel, but will have to sail in ballast, as under strike conditions they can get only such cargo as may be landed at their sides from railroad cars or equipment of the railroad administration.

Whether this intervention of the government will stop at the supplying of coal was a matter of doubt last night. That it would not was hinted in a formal statement issued by James L. Hughes, Federal mediator, who had just returned from Washington, where he put the strike situation before members of the Cabinet.

## Negotiations Are "Progressing"

"Negotiations are progressing favorably," said Mr. Hughes, "toward the complete and satisfactory settlement of the strike and the restoration of normal conditions, thus serving the interests of the public."

The action of the government officials in moving to secure equipment for the use of the army, navy and Shipping Board was bitterly denounced by the boat owners. In a formal statement issued through their counsel, Paul Bonyne, H. M. Lee, Joseph H. Moran and Joseph J. Glatzmayr, representing the several associations, described it as an act of Bolshevism.

With the statement went the intimation that the courts would be resorted to to prevent the seizure of boats, though Mr. Bonyne denied that this had been agreed upon.

"That," he said to reporters, "is an academic question which you are free to discuss."

"We have learned to-day," says the boat owners' statement, "that a Council of Soldiers, Sailors and Workmen has been established in this port and is now in full working order. It is significant that the Russian debacle began with a similar institution."

## Tells of One Capitulation

"This afternoon, J. J. Kelly, a member of the New York Boat Owners' Association and sole proprietor of the B. McLean Transportation Line, a concern operating a number of coal boats, was summoned to the Army and Navy Building, 45 Broadway. He there met John Brennan, leader of the Tidewater Boatmen's Union, and an imposing array of gentlemen in army and navy uniforms. He was at once interrogated as to the number of idle boats which he had, and was informed that unless he chartered these to the government they would be immediately commandeered.

Acting solely under this show of force, Kelly was induced to accept a letter on paper headed 'New York Department, Office of the Administrator, Harbor Floating Equipment, Port of New York, 45 Broadway, 13th March, 1919.' The letter was addressed to the 'B. McLean Transportation Line, New York City, N. Y., and reads:

"Gentlemen—Subject: Chartering Coal Boats.

"My verbal proposal of this date to charter to the harbor floating equipment, Port of New York, coal boats of about 500 to 700 tons capacity, under bare boat charter, as desired, from this date to June 30, 1919, with the privilege of renewal unless sooner cancelled by this office, at a charter rate of \$11 a day, is hereby accepted."

"It was signed, 'B. F. Hutchinson, Captain, U. S. S. Administrator, Harbor Floating Equipment, New York Harbor.'"

On "Bare Boat" Basis

"It will of course be noted that this capitulation is to be taken over on the so-called 'bare boat' basis, meaning thereby without our captain. The government thereupon hires union captains for them on the new wage scale decreed by it. This is socialism, pure and simple. It is time for the solid people of this community to realize the danger that menaces them."

Mr. Bonyne supplemented this formal statement with the declaration that Mr. Kelly made a mistake in "going to 45 Broadway."

"Boat owners who receive telephone calls from now on to visit 45 Broadway may know that it is as far to 45 Broadway from their offices as it is from 45 Broadway to their offices."

"Then that mean they will not call at 45 Broadway?" he was asked.

"It does," he replied. "Mr. Kelly called to 45 Broadway, and there he met John Brennan and a lot of other men in the uniforms of the army and navy. They gave him his choice of having his boats commandeered or

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# Gen. O'Ryan Reprimands Officers at Theatre

A score of army officers and enlisted men found out last night that the strict discipline of the firing line in France extends across the Atlantic and even into a Broadway theatre.

At the Shubert Theatre in Forty-fourth Street were Major General O'Ryan and his staff, with Mayor Hylan and others, who were the guests of Colonel Rodman Wanamaker.

A number of the officers in the audience wore Sam Brown belts.

Other officers did not have their insignia placed in the proper position on their collars.

A few enlisted men—officers, too—had, for the sake of ease, unfastened a coat button.

All these infractions of military regulations were noted by General O'Ryan while the comedians on the stage were performing for his entertainment.

The moment the curtain dropped after the first act General O'Ryan ordered officers of his staff out of their box and into the orchestra circle audience. Lieutenant Colonel Eddy led this detail.

These staff officers went about calling men in uniform out of their seats and ordering them into the front of the theatre. There they were reprimanded for violating uniform regulations.

The name, rank and address of twenty were taken. In addition to the reprimand they were promised that they would hear more at a later date.

Some of the twenty were members of the 27th Division. Almost all were there with women. A number of the women became frightened, thinking their soldier escorts were being placed under arrest and followed to see what was the matter.

Once ordered out, many of the officers elected to miss the last half of the play rather than endure the embarrassment of returning.

After the play newspaper men were unable to reach General O'Ryan as he passed out through a guard of honor. Lieutenant Colonel Eddy said: "There is nothing unusual in the actions of a general when infractions of military rules are noticed."

# Edith Mortimer 'Police Suspect Me of Murder,' Says Wilkins

# Roslyn Society Girl Held for Death of Man During Auto Crash, Is Acquitted

Edith Mortimer, the Roslyn society girl, was acquitted of manslaughter in the second degree in the Queens County Court, at 10:30 last night. The jury had been out ten hours and one-half.

Miss Mortimer was arrested after a crash between her automobile and a truck driven by Charles Murray had resulted in the death of Nathan Wasserberger.

After the verdict Miss Mortimer said:

"A great burden has fallen from my shoulders. I have no comment to make about the conduct of the case. I want to thank the jurors who rendered the only decision that was possible under the circumstances. I am going home now with my father and mother."

Before leaving the court she stopped to shake hands with each of the jurors. As soon as Miss Mortimer had been discharged from custody by Judge Aspinall, a number of friends, who had been in the courtroom all day, rushed to her side and congratulated her. Finally the girl and her father and mother got into their automobile and started for their home in the Wheatley Hills.

When court opened in the morning Judge Aspinall charged the jury, speaking for more than an hour. The jury then went to lunch. At 2 p. m. it retired to deliberate. In his charge the justice said:

"It does not matter what Charles Murray did, or who drove the truck at the time of the accident which resulted in the death of Nathan Wasserberger, if Miss Mortimer operated her car recklessly, wantonly and without regard to safety. If, on the other hand, you find that the defendant operated her car with reasonable care, and acted as the average person would, you cannot convict her, even though she accelerated her speed in trying to avoid the truck."

While the jury was out Miss Mortimer sat in the courtroom with her friends, Margaret Sargent, Marjorie Curtis and Mrs. J. L. Derby. The girl attempted to read a book, but soon found the strain too great. Later she took off her hat and rested her head upon the shoulder of Miss Sargent.

The accident which caused the arrest of Miss Mortimer occurred on Broadway, the main street of Flushing, L. I., on the afternoon of October 19, 1918. The young woman was riding in her car with Captain Mercier Pordee of the 36th French infantry, when a heavy brewery truck, driven by Charles Murray, approached her. She swerved to avoid the truck, and struck a group of four men. Two of the men, Nathan Wasserberger and Morris De Mato, were killed, and Frank Rich, an Abraham Wasserberger were injured. Miss Mortimer and Captain Pordee were unhurt. Only Nathan Wasserberger was named in the indictment.

## Haig Is Transferred To Home Command

# Gets Supreme Post in England, While Robertson Heads Army on Rhine

LONDON, March 13 (By The Associated Press).—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig has been appointed to succeed General Sir William R. Robertson as commander in chief of the home forces. General Robertson is to be commander in chief of the army of the Rhine.

General Robertson resigned the office of Chief of Staff to become Commander-in-Chief of the home forces, due to the appointment of Field Marshal Foch as Allied Generalissimo, an appointment of which he disapproved. He will now exchange posts with Field Marshal Haig only to come under the command of Marshal Foch, as the Inter-Allied command is still in force.

The appointment of Field Marshal Haig as Commander-in-Chief of the home forces has been expected for some time. It is thought to be due to a desire on Marshal Haig's part to be relieved of the heavy duties in France.

## China Sends Back Teutons

SHANGHAI, March 13 (By The Associated Press).—The steamers Nore, Novara and Atrous, with 923 men, 402 women and 406 children, all enemy subjects, sailed to-day for Rotterdam. There are still about 1,000 persons of enemy countries to be repatriated and these will be put aboard the steamer Antiochus, which will sail about April 1.

# 27th Gunners Reunited With Old Command

# Steamship America Brings Back 104th, 105th and 106th Artillery Units

# 23,000 of Division Home

# 7,012 Men of 52d Brigade Taken to Camp Mills; Gen. Wingate Greets Son

The artillerymen of the 27th Division, under whose protecting guns the doughboys went forward to victory in the Argonne Forest, came home yesterday on the transport America. Last night, for the first time since they went to France, they were with their old command.

New York's greeting was no more hearty than the welcome extended to the gunners at Camp Mills. Once more the 27th was a united division. In France the artillerymen had fought with other units. The 5,000,000 pounds of steel and high explosives they threw into the German lines insured the victory of other divisions, while in Flanders the infantry of the 27th went forward with British guns to back them up. Thus, it was a double homecoming that the men who manned the guns had yesterday.

The salves of cheers with which they greeted their first sight of Manhattan yesterday morning were as prolonged, if not as destructive, as any barrage they laid down for the French poilus they supported at St. Mihiel. They were glad to be home.

Incidentally, their arrival brought the total of 27th Division troops already returned to about 23,000. Less than 2,000 more are yet to come, and they are en route.

The troops of the 52d Brigade on the America consisted of the brigade headquarters staff, with Brigadier General George Albert Wingate, and the 104th, 105th and 106th Field Artillery regiments.

The 104th was the old 1st and the 105th the old 2d Field Artillery, both of which chiefly were composed of New York City boys. The 106th was made up principally of the former 3d Heavy Artillery boys and consisted of men from Buffalo and other upstate sections.

General George W. Wingate, father of the 52d Brigade commander, went down the Bay on the police boat Patrol to meet the America. Opposite the transport's Hoboken pier he and Major General Charles E. Roe, General O'Ryan's predecessor as commanding

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# Wilson Will Reach Paris To-day; No Ceremony at His Landing; Foe Forbidden to Use War Aeros

# Airplanes and Dirigibles for Military Purposes Are Strictly Prohibited

# All Machines Must Be Given to Entente

# Construction of Others Until Peace Is Signed Also Put Under Ban

PARIS, March 13.—The aerial terms of the German disarmament as adopted yesterday by the Supreme War Council provide that airplanes and dirigibles shall no longer be used for military purposes. The council concluded that it was not feasible to prohibit airplanes for commercial uses.

The drafting committee was directed to make clear the distinction in the peace terms.

All forms are barred with exception of the use until October 1 of 190 hydroairplanes and 1,000 men in gathering mines in the North Sea.

Germany must deliver all airplanes to the Allies and must prohibit the construction of other airplanes until the conclusion of peace, the Supreme Council decided. The terms do not decide the future date of the airplanes which may either be destroyed or divided among the Allies.

The council decided to send an aeronautic commission to Germany to investigate the question of commercial aerial navigation.

The council will meet on Friday at 3 o'clock. The statement says:

"The Supreme War Council met to-day from 3 to 5 o'clock p. m. The aerial terms to be imposed on Germany in the preliminaries of peace were discussed. The articles drafted by the military experts were examined in detail and adopted. The next meeting will take place on Friday, March 14, at 3 p. m."

# Germans May Not Lose the Rhineland

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LONDON, March 13.—It is reported that the council of ten has abandoned the idea of establishing an independent republic on the west bank of the Rhine, to serve as a buffer state between France and Germany.

Announcement of this decision may be expected soon after the President of the United States reaches Paris. Two things were instrumental in bringing about this decision:

First, the adoption of the military arrangement limiting Germany's army to 100,000 men and ending conscription, and the reduction of Germany's navy to the size of a police force.

Second, the increased faith of the French statesmen in the league of nations as a practical machine for minimizing the dangers of war.

Incidentally, the proposed channel tunnel is playing a political part of no small importance.

# Germans Pick Six Delegates To Go to Paris

# Peace Conference Representatives Headed by Relative of Count Bernstorff

WEIMAR, March 12 (By The Associated Press).—The German delegates to the peace conference will be: Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, the Foreign Minister.

Dr. Eduard David, Majority Socialist and first president of the National Assembly.

Dr. Max Warburg, Dr. Adolph Muller, Minister to Switzerland.

Professor Walther M. Z. Schuecking of Marburg University.

Herr Geisberg, Minister of Posts and Telegraph in the Prussian Ministry.

## BERLIN, March 11 (By The Associated Press).

In official circles it is believed the peace negotiations in which Germany will take a part are very near at hand.

It is learned that the instructions to German experts to hold themselves in readiness to leave for Paris on March 17 or March 19 with the German delegates were based upon a remark made by General Nudant, the representative of Marshal Foch at Spa, in recent negotiations with the German armistice commission. General Nudant is reported to have said that the Allies probably would be able to begin preliminary negotiations with the Germans about March 20 and that the preliminary peace might be concluded by April 10.

## Headed by Bernstorff's Cousin

Count Brockdorff-Rantzau, head of the German peace delegation and Foreign Minister in the Ebert government, is a cousin to former Ambassador Bernstorff, and although a member of the old regime diplomatic corps ranks with the more liberal group of German statesmen.

Dr. Eduard David, minister without portfolio, was originally elected President of the National Assembly, but on entering the Cabinet, he ceded this post to Konstantin Fehrenbach, the Centre leader.

Dr. Walter Schuecking, professor of international law in Marburg University, attracted attention in this country in September, 1914, when a letter written by him to a prominent Boston citizen was published in the newspaper. In this letter Dr. Schuecking blamed Russia for the war, and said that Germany represented international morality and the interests of civilization against England and France, the supporters of barbarous Czarism.

Dr. Adolph Muller formerly was director of the Electric Accumulator Works at Berlin, and in July, 1915, received an honorary degree from the University of Hanover for his work in developing the efficiency of German submarines.

## 8,000 Enemy Planes Shot Down by British in War

# 2,800 English Machines Missing, Air Force Being Cut to 79,570

LONDON, March 13.—During the war 8,000 enemy airplanes were shot down by the British air forces, while 2,800 British machines were missing, Brigadier General J. E. B. Seely announced in the House of Commons to-day in introducing the army's air estimates of £66,500,000. General Seely said that if the war had continued the estimate would have been £200,000,000.

When the armistice was signed, he added, England was turning out 4,000 airplanes a month and had 200 squadrons in commission compared to six at the beginning of the war.

A White Paper issued to-day on the air estimates vote says the British air force of 150,000 is being reduced to 79,570 for the period of occupation. This includes the Rhine, France and Belgium, 17,420; Middle East, 3,180; home and colonial establishments, including Russia and men with the Grand Fleet, 58,970.

The vote on accounts requires £20,000,000 for the first five months of the fiscal year 1919-20.

# Non-Partisan Body Formed to Oppose League

# Senators Borah and Reed Lead Men of Their Parties in Publicity Move

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The fight against the league of nations is to be carried into every hamlet in the United States that can gather an audience. Speakers will be selected and financed so far as may be necessary by a non-partisan organization which has its inception here to-day.

Colonel Henry Watterson, veteran editor of "The Louisville Courier-Journal," was elected president at a meeting held in the Senate office building here to-day, and George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia, was elected active manager and director.

Senators Borah, of Idaho, and Pinckney, of Washington, Republicans, and Senator Reed, of Missouri, Democrat, who will be among the galaxy of the organization's star speakers, were present at the meeting.

Meantime Senator Lodge, who will be chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee when the Republicans organize the new Senate, was in long-distance telephone communication with Senator Brandegee, of Connecticut, over the situation. The Republican leader told Senator Brandegee that he had also talked by telephone with Senator Knox at Palm Beach, Fla.

Strictly Nonpartisan

Most of the details of the new organization will be left to Senators Knox and Lodge. Later, it was said, even a foreign language speakers' bureau will be organized.

In the effort to keep the movement divorced from partisan politics it has been decided that no speeches will be mailed out for or by the organization received by the Republican or Democratic national committees. All the finances of the organization will be taken care of, it was stated, by private subscriptions.

Speaking Tours Start at Once

Local societies or clubs will be organized, it was said, in every town where supporters can be found willing to undertake the work. To them will be left the arrangement of meetings, and the central organization will see to it that these meetings are supplied with the best speakers available.

Senator Borah left for New York City immediately after the meeting, on a preliminary speaking tour. He will talk at Troy to-morrow, at Rochester Sunday, and at Buffalo Monday or Tuesday if satisfactory arrangements can be made for Senator Pinckney to leave almost immediately, speaking in St. Louis, Los Angeles, Seattle and Spokane.

It was learned here to-day that there will be a joint debate between Senator Knox and Senator Hitchcock, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and the most ardent defender of the Senate ratification of the league constitution the President had in the Senate. This debate is scheduled for Newark, N. J., on April 8, under the auspices of the Newark Board of Education.

Senator Hitchcock also will speak in favor of the league at Chicago, March 26, at Philadelphia March 28, and at Boston April 8.

Will Get Views to Parley

The new organization, it is stated, will make determined efforts to get its views before the members of the peace conference at Paris and ways and means of doing this will be considered. The trouble lies, it is admitted, in the censorship restrictions, which are asserted to be almost as bad as during the war, despite the promises made by President Wilson in his address to Congress just before leaving on his first trip to Paris. It is said that practically nothing has been printed abroad with regard to the signing, by thirty-nine members of the next Senate, of a declaration that they would not support the league constitution as reported.

At the discussion of plans to send one or two Senators to Paris, with a view to acquainting the delegates personally with what the action taken by this group of thirty-nine Senators signified, and with a view also to contradicting the statement President Wilson said in New York speech he would make as soon as he got abroad, to the effect that the overwhelming majority of the people of this country favored the league of nations plan.

# Wilson Lands in Vigorous Health and Takes Train for the Capital

# Met by Col. House And Jusserand

# Gets a Wireless Report Before Arrival of Exact Status of Peace Pact

BREST, France, March 13 (By The Associated Press).—President and Mrs. Wilson and the party which came with them from the United States disembarked from the George Washington here at 9:45 o'clock to-night. They left for Paris at 11 o'clock.

It was 7:45 o'clock when the George Washington entered the harbor.

Four American destroyers, the Yarnell, Tarbell, Wiley, and Lee, picked up the transport at sea and escorted her into Brest.

Jusserand Welcomes Him

Though numerous decorations had been hung out to welcome the President, his reception here was entirely without ceremony. Those who went aboard the George Washington to extend their greetings were the French Ambassador to the United States and Madame Jusserand, M. Leygues, the French Minister of Marine, and several other representatives of the French government; Major General Eli A. Helmick and Brigadier General William W. Harts. Colonel House met the President at the dock.

President Wilson was in excellent health, apparently having benefited by his period of rest since he left here on February 15.

The Presidential party came ashore on an American tug, on board of which Mrs. Wilson was presented with a bouquet by M. Leygues. There was a little flurry of mist during the trip from the steamer, but this lasted only a short time.

Soldier Throng Awaits Him

Immense crowds of American soldiers stationed at Brest endeavored to get a view of the President, and the moonlight afforded an excellent chance, aided by extra lights which had been installed for the occasion. The soldiers awaited the President eagerly, and he raised his hat as he observed their anxiety. Mrs. Wilson followed the President, smiling graciously as she proceeded along the walk between the quay and the train.

The President inspected the French guard of honor, consisting of several companies of French marines dressed in their picturesque uniforms, who were standing at "present arms." The President smiled at the men amiably and then complimented the commander. This was the last of the meagre ceremonial before the President embarked for Paris.

The railway station was lavishly bedecked with Allied flags. The Star-Spangled Banner, with the French tricolor, predominated in the decorative scheme.

PARIS, March 13 (By The Associated Press).—A telegram was received here to-night from Colonel E. M. House, who is with the Presidential party, which said that the party expects to arrive at the Invalides Station in Paris at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. GEORGE WASHINGTON, March 13 (By Wireless to The Associated Press).—To-day, the last of his voyage to Brest, President Wilson put in several hours mapping out his plans. He received a wireless dispatch outlining the situation with regard to the phases of the negotiations which are to come up soon after his arrival in Paris.

The voyage has been of great benefit to President Wilson, who throughout has obeyed the injunctions of Rear Admiral Grayson, his personal physician, to rest. He has entirely recovered from his cold and the fatigue consequent on his hurried trip to Washington, and is in vigorous condition.

## Treaty Will Contain Regulations of Enemy Trade, Says Tardieu

PARIS, March 13.—Captain Andrew Tardieu, of the French peace delegation, to-day held his usual weekly conference with the newspaper correspondents.

Asked if the signing of peace would permit Germany to resume commercial

